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LETTER DATED 21 JULY 1994 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

You will recall that the Security Council, in paragraph 18 of its resolution 918 (1994), adopted on 17 May 1994, requested me to present a report, as soon as possible, on the investigation of serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda during the conflict.

Accordingly, I am transmitting herewith a report prepared on the basis of the visit that the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mr. José Ayala Lasso, made to Rwanda on 11 and 12 May 1994 (see annex).

It should be noted that, since the adoption of Security Council resolution 918 (1994), the High Commissioner has established a field operation office, temporarily headquartered at Nairobi, and that by 1 August 1994 four out of the six field officers referred to in his report will be in place. In the meantime, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Rwanda, Mr. Degni-Ségui, who visited Rwanda and the neighbouring countries from 9 to 20 June 1994, issued his first report (E/CN.4/1995/7). Finally, the Council, in its resolution 935 (1994) of 1 July 1994, requested me to establish, as a matter of urgency, a Commission of Experts to examine and analyse information on the violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda, including the evidence of possible acts of genocide. It is my intention to appoint the members of that Commission in the very near future.

I should be grateful if you would bring the High Commissioner's report to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

Annex

Report to the Secretary-General on the investigation of serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda during the conflict

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Security Council, on 17 May 1994, adopted resolution 918 (1994) in which, inter alia, it again expressed its alarm at continuing reports of systematic, widespread and flagrant violations of international humanitarian law in Rwanda, as well as other violations of the rights to life and property. That resolution also dealt with, among other issues, an expansion of the mandate and authorized force level of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) and an arms embargo under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and requested the Secretary-General to present a report as soon as possible on the investigation of serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda during the conflict. The present report is prepared in response to that request. It includes information relating to Commission on Human Rights resolution S-3/1 of 25 May 1994, in which the Commission requested its Chairman to appoint a special rapporteur charged with investigating the human rights situation in Rwanda. That resolution was endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1994/223 of 6 June 1994. The present report also contains information previously submitted to the Commission on Human Rights regarding the situation in Rwanda, as well as information on the most recent activities of the Special Rapporteur, Mr. René Degni-Ségui.

The human rights situation in Rwanda

2. The Security Council's present concern with serious violations of international humanitarian law in Rwanda stems from the renewed fighting which followed the tragic events of 6 April 1994. It may be noted, however, that before these events, aspects of the human rights situation in Rwanda had been the object of the attention of the Commission on Human Rights and, in particular, of the Commission's Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, who visited Rwanda in April 1993 and whose report on that visit, issued on 11 August 1993 (E/CN.4/1994/7/Add.1), gives an overview of the historical background to the political violence. Focusing on the period since October 1990, it contains an analysis of the causes of violations of the right to life as well as factors which have facilitated their repeated and massive occurrence. These factors include a tradition of impunity; serious shortcomings in the judicial system, such as insufficient training of judges, lack of respect for the principle of irremovability of judges and the lack of resources; the absence of any system for the protection of ethnic minorities, particularly the lack of effective police in the over-populated rural areas; and injurious propaganda, particularly through radio broadcasts in the Kinyarwanda language. The Special Rapporteur has subsequently continued to follow the situation in Rwanda closely. On repeated occasions, he has addressed urgent appeals to the Government of Rwanda after receiving reports of death threats and attempts

against the lives of a number of persons. In his oral statement before the Commission on Human Rights on 2 March 1994, the Special Rapporteur expressed concern at reports of politically motivated killings, the failure to implement the August 1993 Arusha peace agreement and the fact that none of his recommendations for measures to protect the civilian population from renewed massacres had been followed by the Rwandese Government.

3. The pernicious role of the media, particularly the two radio stations close to the Government, "Radio Rwanda" and "Radio-Télévision Libre des Milles Collines" (RTLM), founded in August 1993, in spreading unfounded rumours and in exacerbating ethnic problems and instigating acts of violence has been stressed by many sources. Appeals inciting hatred and violence were broadcast in particular in Kinyarwanda, with programmes in French differing markedly in content. The media, and in particular the radio, will play a central role in any national reconciliation campaign. After his visit to Rwanda, in April 1993, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions recommended a reform of the role and structure of the media. In resolution S-3/1, adopted at its third special session on 25 May 1994, the Commission on Human Rights called for an immediate cessation of all incitements to violence. During the recent visit of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Rwanda, RTLM broadcast an appeal to the militias in which they were called upon to stop killing civilians, in particular displaced persons. It remains to be seen whether this was a one-off event or whether it will be followed by further similar appeals and, if so, what will be their effect.

Survey of the most recent information on the present situation of human rights in Rwanda

4. The present tragedy of unprecedented dimensions taking place in Rwanda was triggered by the assassination of President Juvénal Habyarimana on 6 April 1994 and, since then, numerous reports of serious violations of human rights have been and continue to be received at the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, including large-scale and extremely grave violations of the right to life and physical integrity, the right to freedom of movement, property rights, as well as breaches of the right to humanitarian aid and assistance. A summary of these reports follows.

Violations of the right to life

5. Immediately after the death of President Habyarimana, members of the Presidential Guard reportedly started killing civilians in Ramera, a part of Kigali in the vicinity of the airport. Roadblocks manned by militias, often assisted by gendarmes or military, were set up in less than half an hour after the plane crash had taken place. At these roadblocks, the identity cards of passers-by were checked and Tutsis taken aside and killed. During the night from 6 to 7 April 1994, violence spread out to other areas of the capital. Members of the Presidential Guard and other units of the Rwandese armed forces, political party militias, as well as gangs of armed civilians, were said to have gone from house to house, killing thousands of civilians, including women and children. Some were witnessed using pre-established lists and maps to find their victims.

6. The Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) started fighting against Government forces in the capital on 7 April 1994, after informing UNAMIR that they felt obliged to do so in order to protect the Tutsi population.

7. During the days and weeks that followed, violence spread to other towns and regions of Rwanda. For example, from the early hours of 7 April on, massive killings were reported in Gisenyi and Kibuye. In other areas the situation remained calm at first, such as for instance in Butare, where the killings started around 19 April 1994 after the local prefect had been replaced by an extremist military from the north and Government forces had been flown in by aeroplane. Eventually, no region of the country was spared.

8. It has been estimated that several hundreds of thousands, the majority innocent civilians, including women and children, have been killed. While many are said to have lost their lives caught up in combat or during indiscriminate attacks against civilian settlements, large-scale killings of civilians by Government forces have also been reported from areas far remote from the hostilities between the latter and RPF. The evidence available to date strongly suggests that killings were carried out in a planned and concerted manner, and in many instances the two radio stations close to the Government, "Radio Rwanda" and RTLM, were reported to have broadcast programmes inciting violence and extrajudicial killings. Massive killings have continued to occur in Rwanda throughout the period since 6 April 1994. During the recent visit of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Rwanda to the area (see paragraphs 26-37 below), he received daily reports of killings by forces of either side of civilians, including children and displaced persons.

9. Reports have also been received concerning summary or arbitrary executions carried out by RPF forces, in what was described as acts of revenge. For example, relatives of members of the Rwandan army and persons suspected by the RPF of being militia members were said to have been killed.

10. Concerns have also been voiced about the low numbers of prisoners and fears have been expressed that most of those captured may have been killed. Furthermore, it is feared that killings continue to take place in areas that are difficult to gain access to, both under Government and RPF control. The latter's push towards the south-east has led to a situation where 2 million people are trapped between the front line and the borders with Zaire and Burundi, both of which are closed to refugees from Rwanda at the time of the preparation of the present report.

Violations of the freedom of movement: displacement

11. Massive displacement of populations is another extremely grave consequence of the violence; it is estimated that approximately 1,650,000 Rwandese have left their homes to seek refuge in other areas within the country to escape the violence. More than 500,000 others are reported to have crossed the borders to neighbouring countries, and refugee flows continue.

12. Large numbers of people have been restricted in their freedom of movement, both in government-controlled areas and in locations under the control of RPF. These include persons who were forced to move as the front line advanced; those

who are not actually detained by force but who can not leave the places where they are at present, caught up between the lines of fighting and, in certain cases, used as hostages; and, finally, those forcibly detained by forces of either side. In addition to those assembled in known places such as stadiums, hotels, hospitals, churches, orphanages, etc., many are said to be in hiding. Their situation is desperate. Recent efforts by UNAMIR to facilitate the movement of some of these people to destinations of their choice had to be interrupted, as a result of the precarious security situation in Kigali. It remains to be seen whether both parties to the conflict abide by their pledge commitment to continue allowing such movements of populations.

13. Security problems that have recently arisen in displaced person and refugee camps give rise to grave concern. It should be noted that most of these camps hold both victims of acts of violence and some of their authors. Many of the camps are said to be infiltrated by criminals, and instances of abductions and even killings have been reported. In several refugee camps in neighbouring countries, militias are said to have organized themselves and recruitment and training are said to take place.

Obstruction of delivery of humanitarian aid and assistance

14. Numerous reports have been received concerning the impossibility of providing humanitarian aid and assistance to those in need. Death by starvation threatens those caught up between the lines of fighting and those in hiding, as well as those confined to areas in the interior of the country where food cannot reach them because aid convoys are denied access. Particularly disturbing reports have been received according to which personnel of humanitarian agencies trying to access food deposits in Kigali have been shot at and thus prevented from reaching them, while others were detained and threatened by militias when attempting to distribute food. Furthermore, humanitarian installations such as the hospital run by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Kigali have been fired upon on repeated occasions, most recently on 19 June 1994, when one person was killed and several others wounded.

15. The danger of an outbreak of epidemics as a result of contamination of water by the corpses thrown into rivers and lakes, as well as those left to rot in the streets, is an additional threat which aggravates the humanitarian situation both within Rwanda and in neighbouring countries. Moreover, in addition to the current shortage of food, there is a great risk of famine for the future if crops are not harvested and seeding cannot be carried out during the summer months.

Other human rights concerns

16. Reports have also been received of torture, often preceding killings; many of the victims have been mutilated. Women and, in particular, girls of young age, were reported to have been raped on a large scale. Many thousands have disappeared. Massive looting is said to have taken place in Kigali and other areas of the country and houses have been invaded after their lawful owners were killed or forced to flee.

II. ACTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

17. Since he assumed his functions on 5 April 1994, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has closely followed the situation in Rwanda. Based on information on the situation in Rwanda and suggestions for action which he had solicited from a wide range of United Nations agencies and programmes, special rapporteurs of the Commission on Human Rights, chairmen of human rights treaty bodies, the Organization of African Unity, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, ICRC and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the High Commissioner, on 4 May 1994, called on members of the Commission on Human Rights to consider the advisability of convening the Commission on Human Rights in emergency session to address the human rights situation in Rwanda.

18. In the light of continuing reports of extremely grave and massive human rights violations, the High Commissioner decided, after consultations with the Secretary-General, to undertake personally a mission to Rwanda in order to appeal to both parties to stop the human rights violations immediately and to work towards a negotiated settlement of the conflict. The High Commissioner visited the region and was in Rwanda on 11 and 12 May 1994. He submitted a report on his mission to the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/S-3/3). That report briefly traced the history of the conflict in Rwanda, provided details on the High Commissioner's mission, including meetings held with officials of both sides and those of international organizations, and contained information on the situation in Rwanda then prevailing. The High Commissioner characterized the situation in Rwanda as a human rights tragedy. He called for effective international action to prevent a further escalation of the human rights violations and made a number of recommendations, including for a cease-fire, the appointment of a special rapporteur, the sending of a team of human rights monitors and the inclusion of a strong human rights component in future efforts at conflict resolution and peace-building in Rwanda.

III. ACTION OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

19. Given the extreme gravity of the human rights situation in Rwanda, the Commission on Human Rights convened its third special session on 24 and 25 May 1994, and, on 25 May 1994, the Commission adopted resolution S-3/1 on the situation of human rights in Rwanda, in which it condemned in the strongest terms all breaches of international humanitarian law and all violations and abuses of human rights in Rwanda and called upon all the parties involved to cease immediately those breaches, violations and abuses and to take all necessary steps to ensure full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and for humanitarian law.

20. The Commission further called upon the Government of Rwanda to condemn publicly and take measures to put an end to all violations of human rights and international humaritarian law by all persons within its jurisdiction or under its control and to ensure that the human rights of all individuals within its jurisdiction, irrespective of their ethnic origin, were fully respected, and it called upon RPF to prevent persons under its command from committing human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law.

21. In the same resolution the Commission strongly urged all parties to cease immediately any incitement to violence or ethnic hatred; called upon the responsible authorities, groups and individuals in Rwanda to facilitate the access of humanitarian relief to all in need; expressed its alarm at all repressive policies and policies directed against members of particular ethnic groups, and also called upon all parties concerned to ensure the protection of the rights of all persons regardless of their national or ethnic, religious or linguistic background. Moreover, the Commission called upon the parties to the conflict to ensure safe passage for those fleeing from the conflict areas including, where necessary, to asylum countries and to ensure the right to return under safe conditions; as well as for the immediate and unconditional release of all persons being held illegally against their will in camps, prisons or other places and for them to be permitted to be moved to safety; and demanded that all parties immediately notify the appropriate humanitarian organizations of the location of all camps, prisons or other places of detention, and that the parties concerned ensure immediate and unimpeded access to such places.

22. Also in the same resolution, the Commission further affirmed that all persons who had committed or authorized violations of human rights or international humanitarian law were individually responsible and accountable for those violations and that the international community would exert every effort to bring those responsible to justice, while affirming that the primary responsibility for bringing perpetrators to justice rested with national judicial systems.

23. The Commission requested its Chairman to appoint a special rapporteur, for an initial period of one year, to investigate at first-hand the human rights situation in Rwanda and to receive relevant, credible information on the human rights situation there from Governments, individuals and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including on root causes and responsibilities for the recent atrocities, on a continuing basis, and to avail himself or herself of the assistance of existing mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights. The Special Rapporteur was also asked to gather and compile systematically information on possible violations of human rights and acts which may constitute breaches of international humanitarian law and crimes against humanity, including acts of genocide, in Rwanda, and to make that information available to the Secretary-General.

24. The Special Rapporteur was requested to visit Rwanda forthwith and to report on an urgent basis to the members of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the country, including recommendations for bringing violations and abuses to an end and preventing future violations and abuses; a preliminary report was requested no later than four weeks from the adoption of the resolution. The Secretary-General was requested to make the report of the Special Rapporteur available to the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and the Security Council. Finally, the Commission requested that the Special Rapporteur be assisted by a team of human rights field officers acting in close cooperation with UNAMIR and other United Nations agencies and programmes operating in Rwanda.

25. Also on 25 May 1994, the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights announced that he had appointed Mr. René Degni-Ségui as Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Rwanda.

Procedures to implement the mandate of the Special Rapporteur

26. Pursuant to the above-mentioned request made to him by the Commission on Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur carried out a first field mission from 9 to 20 June 1994. Accompanied by the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial summary or arbitrary executions, Mr. Bacre Waly Ndiaye, and the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, Mr. Nigel Rodley, he visited Rwanda and other countries in the region (Burundi, Zaire and Kenya). Mr. Ndiaye also visited the refugee camp of Benaco in Tanzania. During his mission, meetings were held with representatives of the Rwandese "interim Government", RPF, the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General for Rwanda and Burundi, the Force Commander and other senior officers of UNAMIR, representatives of the various United Nations agencies and programmes active in Rwanda, other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as a large number of witnesses to, and victims of, human rights violations in Rwanda.

27. The purpose of the first mission was twofold, including, on the one hand, information-gathering for the purpose of presenting his first, preliminary report to the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1995/7), which is expected to be made available to the Member States in the course of this week, and, on the other hand, preparations for the work of the field operation

28. It should be noted in this context that, over the years, a wide variety of methods have been developed to enable special rapporteurs to carry out their various mandates, including the use of experts, field investigations and on-site monitors. Within this framework, and taking account of the expanded nature of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on Rwanda, procedures for the implementation of the mandate given to the Special Rapporteur are currently being devised along the lines of the following considerations.

29. The first aspect of the mandate (to investigate and report on the human rights situation in Rwanda) is similar to the mandates of other special rapporteurs of the Commission on Human Rights on particular country situations. However, the reference to root causes and individual responsibilities gives it a particular dimension and requests of the Special Rapporteur on Rwanda a more profound analysis than what is asked of other country rapporteurs. The second aspect (systematic gathering and compiling of information on violations) is to be read in connection with paragraph 17 of resolution S-3/1 which refers to individual responsibility for such violations and the need to hold their authors accountable, primarily before national jurisdictions. There is a clear link between the Special Rapporteur's mandate and possible prosecution of violators. A recent comparable precedent within the United Nations is the work carried out under the mandate of the Commission of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 780 (1992), charged with the investigation of violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. It should also be noted that the mandate entrusted to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Rwanda is broader, as it

encompasses both violations of human rights and breaches of international humanitarian law, including crimes against humanity and genocide.

30. Obviously, the Special Rapporteur is not a prosecuting authority. However, information gathered and compiled systematically under his mandate should be of a quality so as to make it usable as evidence in national courts (in Rwanda, or in other countries for acts that fall under international jurisdiction). In order for that requirement to be met, the procedures for the gathering and compilation of this information must be in conformity with the highest internationally recognized standards for the gathering of evidence and its admissibility in courts. To gather testimony that could actually be used as evidence for prosecution would be the task of the field officers.

31. The Special Rapporteur intends, in principle, to carry out his fact-finding and investigatory responsibilities within the same investigative structure, in the form of two phases which may be understood as being interdependent and complementary. The first phase would focus on current events, with an emphasis on emergency situations. Nevertheless, the information gathered in this process would also constitute a valuable basis for an in-depth investigation of cases, which will be fully developed in the second phase, with a view to pursuing individual responsibility.

32. A solid information-gathering start would be made by systematically debriefing knowledgeable staff of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, religious personnel and expatriate individuals who have been active in the area throughout the conflict (and often longer) and many of whom are eye-witnesses to human rights violations. In this regard, it is envisaged that human rights field officers would be placed where there is a concentration of such personnel, namely within the UNAMIR headquarters at Kigali; with the control centre of the temporary operation by Member States authorized under Security Council resolution 929 (1994) of 22 June 1994 at Gisenyi and Cyangugu, Rwanda; as well as at RPF headquarters at Mulindi, Rwanda; at Kabale, Uganda, from where the many humanitarian NGOs are operating; and in the neighbouring countries of Burundi, Tanzania and Zaire. The operation would initially be directed from Nairobi, where there is a strong presence of staff of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, informed journalists and military personnel. Nairobi would also provide a secure basis for the centralization and analysis of the information gathered by the field officers on their missions to the above-mentioned locations. First contacts have already been made with potential sources and many have expressed their willingness and indeed interest to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur's field staff. It must, however, be stressed in this connection that there will have to be an acute awareness of the danger of reprisals against victims or witnesses who might come forward at this stage, not only in Rwanda itself but also abroad, in particular in neighbouring countries.

33. The information-gathering process conducted under the first phase would result in periodic reports, whenever the need arises, to the Commission on Human Rights which, in accordance with its resolution S-3/1, will be communicated to the Secretary-General for onward transmittal to the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. These reports would

contain, to the extent possible, recommendations for concrete and immediate action to save lives and protect the physical and mental integrity of persons.

34. While preliminary investigations will be carried out in the first phase, systematic on-site investigations as planned for the second phase, involving, inter alia, excavations of mass graves, expertise by ballistics experts and forensic scientists etc., must await more stable security conditions, consequent upon a cease-fire. Such systematic investigatory work would require considerable security precautions which can hardly be guaranteed while the war continues, and should not divert scarce peace-keeping forces from the immediate task of saving lives.

35. The first phase of the Special Rapporteur's field operation has already started with the appointment and placement in the field of two professional officers. Information-gathering has already commenced and its first results are reflected in the report of the Special Rapporteur (E/CN.4/1995/7) and, in a succinct form, are also provided in the present report.

36. It should be borne in mind that a third phase (probably overlapping in time with the other two), might see the field operation evolving into a cooperative relationship with other United Nations agencies for reconstruction and post-conflict building of civic society in Rwanda. It is clear from the history of the conflict that this phase of United Nations efforts to deal with the crisis in Rwanda must be accompanied by a strong human rights component involving human rights verification, advisory assistance and technical cooperation.

37. The Security Council might further wish to give consideration to a number of questions which arise concerning the use of the material gathered in the course of the investigations. In accordance with the terms of resolution S-3/1 of the Commission on Human Rights, such material is to be forwarded to the Secretary-General. A clarification on how such material should be further used would be desirable for a variety of reasons. It would certainly increase the potential deterrent effect of investigations and facilitate establishing proper methodology to be used in gathering information. Moreover, it is of essential importance for victims and witnesses, as well as other individuals who provide information to the Special Rapporteur, to be fully informed regarding the possible future use of that information.

IV. OTHER WAYS AND MEANS OF INVESTIGATING SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

38. In addition to the methods of investigation of serious violations of international humanitarian law described above in connection with the appointment of the Special Rapporteur on Rwanda, other possible ways and means of conducting such investigations can be mentioned. One would be the establishment of a committee of experts such as that established pursuant to Security Council resolution 780 (1992). That resolution requested the Secretary-General to establish a commission of experts to examine and analyse information gathered with a view to providing the Secretary-General with its conclusions on the evidence of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and other violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of

the former Yugoslavia. Three reports were prepared by the Commission and transmitted by the Secretary-General to the Security Council (S/25274, S/26545 and S/1994/674). At the conclusion of its activity, the information gathered by the Commission, including its database, was transmitted to the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991.

39. The Protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts (Protocol I), in its article 90, provides for the setting up of an International Fact-Finding Commission competent to inquire into any facts alleged to be a grave breach as defined in the Conventions and that Protocol, or other serious violation of the Conventions or of the Protocol; and to facilitate, through its good offices, the restoration of an attitude of respect for the Conventions and that Protocol. Activities of the Commission are undertaken at the request of one party and require the consent of the other party.

Human Rights in conflict resolution and peace-building in Rwanda

40. The Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution S-3/1, requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to take the steps necessary to ensure that future efforts of the United Nations aimed at conflict resolution and peace-building in Rwanda are accompanied by a strong human rights component and that this process is effectively supported by a comprehensive programme of human rights assistance. This was a matter that was emphasized in many of the responses to the High Commissioner's request for information and suggestions regarding Rwanda and was one of the recommendations made by him upon his return from that country. In addition, numerous speakers at the special session of the Commission on Human Rights underlined the need for human rights to be part of future peace-building in the country.